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ADDRESS
Adopted by the American Party,
AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,
June, 1857.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American Party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirmation of our opinions. We are ready to-day as we were yesterday to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand fast by our vows of devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened by opposition—neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together both to counsel one with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open convention that as a party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to sections of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause because of one or two defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters who sustained the American candidates for the two first offices in the gift of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well meant and well done. They neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in the discharge of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of the candidate of the mis-called Republican party. It was a cruel and uncalculated sacrifice of principle upon the altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of principle which, if persisted in, in private life, as is sometimes the case, in the consideration of subjects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a true love of country points out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which is merely expedient.

We do not, however seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted in a moment of despondency or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations to their country or their associates in principle. Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary expedients and passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of the American party. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the word of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure, and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the want of which is one of the great evils of the times—and to accomplish which ought to be the goal of all parties—there has been either a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a bold participation in that wrong. So in the promises made at the North to secure a pure franchise through the agency of a registry law where all could see and know who, under the constitution and by the laws, were entitled to vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have either of the two great organizations opposed the American party endeavored to secure those whose reforms which are essential either to an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of franchise. Even where an attempt has been made, as in New York, to secure a practical reform under the naturalization laws, so that while the change would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was allowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who not unfrequently work together at the North to destroy the American organization. And while there has been a neglect to maintain a pure franchise for white voters, and an open and earnest opposition to all reforms, proposing principles and measures for admitted great public evils, there has also been enacted in New York a successful measure looking to an amendment of the Constitution as would secure a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Union a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, while in another part of the Union the alien has conferred upon him the privilege which he is known to the native-born citizen. To-day a foreign paper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose services have been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another section of the country become revolutionary in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in measures of mere speciality and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation in both our Federal and State governments. Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the black race and, whether well meant or ill meant, result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness in different States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country cannot fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political differences between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the constitution of our common country. The Union of the States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States, and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good. When differences of opinion come, as come they will, they must be settled, not by crime and hate, but by reference to that great principle of common right and common protection—the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall unfortunately again be differences of opinion as to what is granted and what is denied by the constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the authorized courts of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue. The constitution and the law must, therefore, at all times and in all places become our rule of action.

Tolerance of opinion; the freedom of speech

and of the press, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances, are among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be abridged except at the abuse of these privileges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally explicit are the rights of the States over their own territories, and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of personal impudence. If all men in all sections of the country, could realize where their powers commence, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no more responsible for other men's sins than they are secure in their own self-assumed virtues, all would be comparatively well.

There are many and vital questions upon which the American party can agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.

2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.

3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.

4th. The Union of Church and State must be prevented.

5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.

6th. American interests must be promoted.

7th. An American nationality must be cherished.

8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.

9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.

10th. The naturalization laws must be amended.

11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.

12th. Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitution which requires the President of the United States to be a native born citizen—which requires the Vice President to possess the same qualifications with the President—which, in the foreign born imposes a nine years' residence, after naturalization, as qualification of a candidate for the United States Senate, and a residence of seven years, after naturalization, as a qualification for a Representative in Congress—which forbids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of an established Religion, are all part and parcel of our faith and practice. So far from departing from any provision of the Constitution, we seek to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is, above and beyond all other records of political creeds, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues which have been forced upon us by the Democratic party, which is not only not what it was in times past, but which seems to have outlived its consistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has different faces for different parts of the country, and different phases to illustrate its many creeds. It has involved the government in great difficulty, and no man feels secure in the future while this party is in power. Under Democratic Administration there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dishonor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance abated. We trace it, however, as one of the natural ills incident to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly intercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those who, serpent like, have crept into the bosom of the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though of less magnitude also attract our attention. The public domain, secured by a common treasure and a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the common property of the nation is distributed without regard to the general ownership, and with a lavishness of appropriation which shows an utter indifference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.

We cannot arrest these evils and restore the government to its ancient landmarks but the American party. Where else is there a sure hope of the Union of the States with that free expression of opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the Union?

We call then upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glorious Union by making the love of country and of the whole country a passion and a principle.

The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of Southern men of the stamp and character of him who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of those who were distinguished under the confederation and in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the great Massachusetts men, who nominated George Washington of Virginia to be General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the leading British General on Southern soil at the instance of the forever-loved, Heaven protected Father of our common country.

Living then in these great examples of the past—seeking to re-baptize the whole nation in the spirit of the great good men who led the way to victory, and to independence, we, too, are hopeful and hearty of the great future.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-operation of all men, all over the land, who are with us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men too, who wish to reform those gross abuses in the State and nation which have resulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a wound upon the fair frame of the Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen."

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Oct. 12.]

The Corn Trade of Great Britain—Prospective Supplies—What is Expected from the United States.

Having allowed a sufficient time to elapse after the conclusion of the harvest to be able to form an opinion as to the general results, we propose now to consider what may be the course that the grain trade, and especially that of wheat, is likely to take in the season that has now commenced. Many circumstances have occurred of sufficient importance to affect materially the supply, and consequently the price of corn in the United Kingdom. It is therefore desirable to ascertain as far as possible the present condition of the country as regards the prospect of obtaining a sufficient quantity of bread-corn to meet the consumption.

It is admitted on all hands that, taking the whole kingdom, the crop of wheat just harvested is a full average one, and probably rather more. The drawbacks occasioned by the violent and extensive storms in the north of England and Scotland, and also in some of the midland counties, are considerable. But we look upon the loss sustained by these casualties as more than made up by the extraordinary large produce in other parts, especially those districts where high farming is practiced. The accounts given from week to week in this journal, by our country correspondents, from different counties, will enable our readers to judge how far we are correct in this opinion—which, in the main, will be found consistent with the facts adduced in these reports.

By the Board of Trade returns, we find that during the six years from 1851 to 1856 inclusive, we have imported of wheat, and flour as wheat, 28,622,873 qrs.—or an average of 4,770,410 qrs. per year. With an average crop, therefore, we shall still want an imported amount of nearly five million quarters, especially when we take into account the loss of the potato crop, which we fear is too well established to admit of a doubt. The last three weeks, indeed, the disease has assumed a virulence equal in destructiveness to that of the worst period of its prevalence; and this extends not only to every part of the United Kingdom, but to France, and a considerable part of the European continent.

In France, the alarm created by it has led the Government of that country to prohibit the export of grain until September, 1858. The extent, indeed, to which that root is cultivated there (from 2½ to 3 million acres), renders the loss a serious national calamity, as it forms the chief food of the peasantry—as was the case in Ireland previous to the famine. Notwithstanding, therefore, that the crop of wheat in France is above an average, the loss of the potato, and a deficient crop of maize, will prevent our receiving that supply from thence which we had calculated on.

In the Baltic provinces the harvest has been excellent both in quantity and quality. We have seen a sample of new Danzig wheat, for instance, which was said to weigh 66 lbs to the bushel—an unprecedented weight for that description of imported grain. From Northern Russia we may expect a large supply in the spring, when the frost breaks up, the winter setting in too soon in that country to admit of any quantity being brought down the rivers in Autumn. The importations from thence last year were larger than usual; but the reason for this was, that there was a three years' accumulation of grain at all the depots, in consequence of the war, none having been exported in 1855, and only about 21,000 qrs. in 1854. It is not probable we shall obtain more than from 120,000 to 150,000 qrs. from thence this season.

From none of the German states did we import the usual quantity of wheat last year. Taking Denmark and the Duchies, Prussia, the Hanse Towns and other parts of Germany, the average of six years from 1851 to 1856 inclusive, was 1,202,660 qrs. per year; but last year the imports from those countries amounted altogether to only 647,244 qrs., being less than half the average quantity, and less than half those of the three previous years. If the failure of the potato crop extends to those countries, it is probable we shall not have more than, if so much as, a million qrs. from thence in the seasonal year, namely, from the 1st of October, 1857, to the 30th of September, 1858.

From France, Holland, and Belgium we shall import no native produce. Spain may send us a little; but her stocks were too much exhausted before the late harvest to admit of a large export trade. Egypt will send us about 500,000 qrs., Turkey about 150,000 qrs., Wallachia and Moldavia about 150,000 qrs., and the Italian states, with Sicily, possibly as much more, their harvest having been an abundant one.

From Southern Russia we have received, the last three years, not more than one-third of the average quantity, in consequence of the quantity consumed and destroyed during the Crimean campaign. Trade, however, is getting into its regular channel in that country, and we shall probably import from all the Russian ports of the Black Sea 700,000 qrs.

We next come to the United States and British North America, to which quarters we must look for the largest sectional supply. We place these two together, because so large a proportion of the wheat and flour shipped at New York is the produce of Canada West, sent by way of the Erie Canal and the Hudson, as renders it impossible to ascertain the real amount of the States produce we receive. Taking the same period of six years, the average imports of wheat and flour from the American continent amount to 1,345,611 qrs. per year, that for the year 1856 being 2,304,293 qrs.—the largest quantity we ever received from thence. It appears from the reports from the States, that the wheat harvest, both there and in Canada, has been very abundant, and that a large breadth of new land has been broken up in the Western States and sown with wheat.

Under ordinary circumstances, therefore, we might expect as much wheat and flour from the American continent as we received last year. But it appears they had completely exhausted their stocks of old wheat before the harvest; and such is the state of credit throughout the Union, in consequence of the monetary panic under which it is now suffering, that it is impossible to say what may be the effect upon the grain trade, most of the merchants at Chicago and other shipping ports having been compelled to stop payments. If, therefore, we estimate the supply of wheat and flour from Canada and the State at 1,500,000 qrs., we think we shall have fixed the maximum of imports from thence.

The following is the summary of imports, as estimated in the foregoing statement:

	Qrs.
Northern Russia, say	125,000
Denmark and the Duchies, Prussia, the Hanse Towns, and other parts of Germany,	1,000,000
France, Holland, and Belgium,	50,000
Spain, say	150,000
Italian States and Sicily,	150,000
Turkey proper,	500,000
Wallachia and Moldavia,	150,000
Southern Russia,	700,000
United States and Canada,	1,500,000
Other countries,	265,000
Total,	4,600,000

With respect to the probable range of prices during the ensuing season, we do not apprehend that we shall have a much lower range than the present one. Taking into account the partial loss of the potato crop, the full employment of the manufacturing operatives, and, above all, the continued influx of gold from California and Australia, the consumption of bread-corn will be larger than was ever known. It is probable that after wheat sewing a considerable quantity of wheat will be brought to market; but we apprehend that a demand for good wheat will come from the North of England, that will take off any surplus that may be brought forward. Upon the whole, therefore, we feel convinced that the present average price of wheat will be maintained with little variation throughout the season, which will thus prove amply remunerative to the grower, without being oppressive to the consumer.

We shall advert to the state of the country with respect to spring corn in our next week's number.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.
LONDON, Oct. 13, 1857.

After the Persia arrived with news of the exchanges at New York being down to 104, and under the impression that this might cause a large export of bullion, the demand for discounts at the Bank became so excessive that the directors felt there was no time to be lost in making a further movement. Without waiting for the regular weekly call, the Governors, therefore, yesterday morning, before the commencement of business of the Stock Exchange, gave notice of the alteration.

Whether this will suffice is very doubtful. In addition to the probability of shipments of gold being made to your side, there is an expectation that increased remittances will take place to India. The telegraphic dispatches by the overland mail reached us yesterday, bringing most favorable accounts as regards the likelihood of a speedy suppression of the mutiny, but describing an advance movement in the exchange both at Bombay and Calcutta, which will tend considerably to augment the total of silver to be dispatched by the mail which leaves England on the 20th. Meanwhile no very large arrivals are expected from Australia or any other quarter, and the effect of whatever withdrawals of specie may take place will consequently be unmitigated.

The applications for discount at the Bank on Saturday, the 10th, amounted to nearly a million sterling. About a third of that total is usually considered a very full day's business, even in active times. Yesterday, after the increase of one per cent. in the charge, the demand was nearly as heavy. If the intention to ship gold to New York by this steamer and the Canada on Saturday should be fulfilled to the extent first named, another jump of one per cent. will most likely be the immediate consequence.

It may be assumed that shipments of bullion, even in the face of quotations brought by the Persia, will not be made to any very serious amount as a regular exchange operation. The danger of a great rebound before the gold could arrive would seem too strong. But the fall in prices of American railway stocks has appeared so preposterous to many of our capitalists, that the orders sent out for purchases of New York are believed to have been extraordinarily numerous, and to provide for these, specie will be sent in various large aggregates. Whether the investors, when their instructions arrive out, will get such bargains as they anticipate, may perhaps be doubted.

Thus far it is highly satisfactory to state, that notwithstanding the unprecedented suddenness of the pressure there is not the remotest sign of general alarm. Many disastrous failures are anticipated, and some have already been announced, but these are inevitable results of individual losses from the stoppage of American correspondents.

All that the mercantile community desire is that they should be able to feel secure of obtaining from time to time such accommodation as they may require at its fair market value. The question whether that value may be 7, 8, or even 30 per cent. above or below the rate of exchange is of no moment to the few vital men who are called upon to house those businesses which are yielding a profit, and who have a fair capital to meet any temporary drawback. Panic, such as could compromise really solvent establishments, can be caused only by the apprehension that a period may arrive when, owing to banking mismanagement, even the most solid securities may become altogether unconvertible.

Among other causes of anxiety at the present moment is the state of the silk market as compared with the prices which have been realized in China. All the recent purchases in that country must have involved a heavy loss, and, although most of the speculators have the extraordinary gains of the past two years to fall back upon, several were weak and have broken down. At Manchester especially many cases of this kind have occurred.

The feeling with regard to India is that all uncertainty is now at an end, and that for the future the silk of that country will be a steady supply. Delhi, although not taken, seems hopelessly doomed, a final effort of the mutineers to intercept the siege train which was approaching to secure their destruction having resulted in their total defeat and the capture of all their guns—13 in number. From Lucknow advices had been received at Calcutta to the 2d of September—the eight days preceding the departure of the mail—to the effect that the garrison had made a second successful sortie, capturing two guns from the besiegers and securing a large additional quantity of provisions. As Gen. Outram with strong reinforcements was expected to join Lucknow, only fifty miles distant, was positively relieved upon. At Agra too all was well, and the garrison there, fighting about fifty miles from the city, defeated a body of insurgents with trifling loss. Thus at all the great points security seemed to be returning, and the accounts do not indicate that the enemy have a rallying point to which they can fly or a leader to help them other than Nana Sahib, whose skill and influence, judging from his want of success against Havelock and before Lucknow, is confined only to butchery and falsehood. The hurrah also has passed off peacefully in all the Presidencies.

A strange murder has been discovered. Two youths rowing on the Thames at daybreak, a few mornings since, picked up a large carpet bag on the abutments of Waterloo bridge, just above high water mark. It was found to contain the remains of a woman being that had been hacked to pieces. Clothes perforated with numerous shots, and saturated with blood, were also in it. The toll keeper states that on the preceding night, a little before 12, a woman about fifty years of age passed the gate with such a bag. She was a small woman, and he had to help her lift it over the turnstile. He recognizes the bag, and thinks he would know the woman. She had also a paper parcel, which is supposed to have contained the head and feet of the victim, as these were not in the bag. Around the mouth of the bag was a long cord. The paper describing the bag had evidently used this to tow it into the river to prevent any noise in its fall. When the bag touched the abutment, he or she doubtless thought it had reached the water. In that case it would have sunk, but the result was that it was exposed on one of the most conspicuous places that could have been selected. The clothes are of German make and of good quality. The murdered man was doubtless a foreigner, who had been entrapped into some neighboring house of infamy. Up to the present time there has been no clue to any of the perpetrators.

The state of the money market failed to cause any reaction yesterday in the price of cotton.

Correspondence of the New York Courier.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

A recent private letter from Mexico communicates the information that Sr. Larranza, formerly minister-at-war and afterwards minister to Rome, has instituted a suit before the Supreme Court, contesting the validity of the grant lately made to Messrs. Benjamin and La Sere, on the ground that the same was given by President Comonfort without the concurrence of other departments of the Government, in violation of the constitutional provision. It is alleged by the plaintiff or informant in this case, that the national faith cannot be pledged by the unsupported act of the Executive to such stipulations as this new Tehuantepec contract embraces. This is substantially the ground on which Mexico has steadily resisted the enforcement of the Garay contract, and when urged to a specific performance of its conditions, has always replied, "We deny the legal obligation which you deduce from that instrument, and direct you to the Supreme Court for your remedy."

There is danger that these legal entanglements will proceed so far as to interrupt the friendly understanding which now happily prevails between Mexico and the United States. If the Garay and Sloss grants were valid they certainly cannot be defeated by the latest arrangement, and if, on the other hand, the project by which it is claimed that both have been superseded, is equally defective, for it proceeds from the same source as its two predecessors.

The Grave of James Madison Opened.
The Richmond South gives an interesting account of the opening of the grave of James Madison for the purpose of laying the foundation of a monument to his memory. He re is a description of the monument:

The monument is of James I liver granite, in form an obelisk, and as graceful and appropriate as anything could be. It is composed of seven feet of stone, two of which measure five feet by seven and weigh over one thousand pounds; two others which measure four feet by two feet, weighing over six thousand pounds; another two feet ten inches by two feet, weight three thousand pounds; and another thirteen feet long, twenty-five inches at its base, and thirteen inches at the top, weighs ten thousand pounds. The gross weight of the entire monument is about 32,000 pounds. It rises just twenty-four feet above the level of the burying ground. The height of the monument proper is just twenty-two feet six inches, but the foundation on which it rests being raised some eighteen inches above the surface, adds that much to the apparent height of the monument. About nine feet from the base is chiseled the following inscription:

MADISON,
BORN MARCH 16TH, 1751,
DIED JUNE 28TH, 1836.

The appearance of the coffin and corpse is thus described.

In digging for a suitable foundation, it became necessary to go below the coffin, which was consequently exposed to view. The boards placed above the coffin had decayed, but no earth had fallen in upon it, and everything appeared to be as when the coffin was deposited there, except that the coffin lid was slightly out of place, allowing a partial view of the interior. As there were no fastenings to prevent, the part of the lid covering the superior portion of the body was raised, and the several gentlemen present looked in upon the remains of the great Virginian. The coffin itself, of black walnut, was in perfect preservation, and the interior was nearly filled with a species of moss, which adhered tenaciously to the wood.

Beneath this, and partly hidden by it, were a few of the larger and harder bones. The lower jaw had fallen away, the bones of the breast and the ribs were gone, and the only parts of the skeleton which remained were the skull and portions of the cheek bones, the vertebrae of the neck, and the large bones of the arm. All else of the upper part of the body had returned to the dust from whence it was taken, and in a few years more every trace of the body will disappear, until the trump of the resurrection shall reunite the scattered particles. The body had been interred just twenty-one years.

On reaching sufficiently firm ground, the foundation was commenced and built up as two walls, one on each side of the coffin, until it reached a sufficient height, when it was arched over the coffin, and then built up solid to the surface, thus forming a vault, in which rest the remains of Madison, precisely beneath the centre of the monument. The foundation was made of hard surface stone, gathered off the Montpelier farm, within a short distance of the grave-yard.

WOMEN AND PROVERBS.—There is one thing that the student will be struck with, the universal want of gallantry manifested in the proverbs of all languages toward the female sex: "Woman's beauty, the forest echo and the rainbow soon pass away," say the ungallant Germans; who further amplify the proverb with the remark, "Women are praised, whether truly or falsely." "Women are watches that keep bad time," and that "A woman's vengeance knows no bounds." The Italians are not so downright damnable as this; but their hints are almost as the Teutonic assertions. "Women's tears are a fountain of craft," and "Women always speak the truth—but not the whole truth," say the Southern moralists, adding the remark, "Women know a point more than the devil," and that "Women rejoice that they may not blush." Then come the slanderous Portuguese grinders of maxims, which they deliver according to this bad measure: "Your wife and sheep early at home," and "Women and glass are always in danger." The haughty Spaniards state that "Women, wind and fortune soon change." Jerrold, on the other hand, rather complies with the sex, when he lays down his maxim, in "St. Cupid," the "To fan treason into a full blaze always fan with a petticoat."

AN ELOPEMENT.—A NEGRO RUNS AWAY WITH A WHITE WOMAN.—We learn from a friend that quite an excitement was created at London on Tuesday, by the appearance there of a well dressed and genteel looking man, who, in a genteel appearing, but simple attire, and evidently weak minded white girl. From the facts subsequently gathered, it seems that both resided at Morrow, and that the negro had induced the girl to run away with him, and she had left her father's home to follow the fortunes of her ebony admirer.

The couple arrived at London on the evening train, and made up in an omnibus to the hotel, on arriving there, the landlord took the man into the house, but refused to permit the negro to stay, and therefore turned him out. By this time a considerable crowd had gathered about, and the negro, tearing personal violence, took himself off to another part of the town. The girl seemed infatuated with her negro lover, and expressed a wish to still cling to him; but the negro, fearing he might be too good for her, persisted in the wish which she had advised her to leave the hotel, and she did not move from the night. The pair had not yet been married, but it was their intention to call in the aid of a Justice at London, when the "consummation so devoutly to be wished" was interfered with by the people of the town. The girl was to be sent back to her friends yesterday. She is represented to us as comely in appearance, genteelly dressed, and though not intelligent, exhibited fair qualities of mind, yet not of the strongest character. How she should have become infatuated with a stout, athletic negro, with nothing particularly to recommend him, is a mystery. Returning remark will probably clip the wings of romance, and she will see the folly of so dark an elopement.—*Cin. Gazette.*

CORN AND HOGS.—From carefully conducted experiments by different persons, it has been ascertained that one bushel of corn will make a little over 100½ pounds of pork—gross. Taking the result as a basis, the following deductions are made, which all our farmers would do well to lay by for a convenient reference.—That,

When corn costs 12½ cents per bushel, pork costs 1½ cents per pound.
When corn costs 17 cents per bushel, pork costs 2 cents per pound.
When corn costs 25 cents per bushel, pork costs 3 cents per pound.
When corn costs 33 cents per bushel, pork costs 4 cents per pound.
When corn costs 50 cents per bushel, pork costs 5 cents per pound.

The following statements show what the farmer realizes in his corn when sold in the form of pork:

When pork sells for 4 cents per pound, it brings 25 cents per bushel in corn.
When pork sells for 3 cents per pound, it brings 32 cents per bushel in corn.
When pork sells for 5 cents per pound, it brings 45 cents per bushel in corn.

Epigram.
[In return for a Lady's sketch of the Apollo.]
If fair Apollo drew his bow
As you have drawn here,
No wonder that he carries
To many a maiden far and near.

One difference though I understand
Between this picture and the giver;
Apollo keeps his bow in hand,
You keep your beauty upon the giver.

When a Baltimore lady is kissed, she says she feels as though she was taking chloroform, and remains insensible as long as the operation lasts.

THE NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY. COUNTERFEITS.—An examination of Wm. Reall, captain of the canal boat "Jim Baker," was yesterday had before the Police Court on charge of passing upon various individuals, a number of \$1 bills on the Northern Bank of Kentucky. Isaac Flor, 371 Main street, received \$5 in payment for a coat, pants, &c.; his brother, Henry Flor, \$1 for boy's vest; John B. Klampy, on Canal street, between Main and Sycamore, \$4 for a pair of boots; Wm. H. Woodruff, corner of Race street and the canal, \$2 for a tow rope. In addition, the officers, when making the arrest of Reall, on board of his boat, found \$11 in the same kind of money, in a small drawer in the cabin, in a pocket-book belonging to the prisoner. The only defense was, that Reall had come into town with some thirty or forty dollars in good money, and that while intoxicated he had fallen into the hands of some sharper, who had given him the counterfeit money in exchange for good. The defense was not satisfactory, and the defendant was held to bail in \$300 on charge, four in number, in default of which he was committed.

The counterfeiters are upon new paper and fairly executed, and are dated Jan. 12, 1857. Dealers will do well to be on their guard.—*Cin. Gazette.*

AN AMIABLE PECULIARITY.—The Cuban women have a trait of character so noble that Madame Le Vert declares she cannot refrain from mentioning it: They may never speak ill of each other, but always find some palliation for the errors of their own sex." This is a trait which this charity is almost peculiar to the fair Havanaes.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Woodford Circuit Court, we will sell to the highest bidder,
On Wednesday, Nov. 4th, 1857,
The splendid farm, (formerly James H. Snodgrass's) adjacent to the town of Versailles, in Woodford county, Ky., containing about

430 ACRES OF LAND!
ALSO,
FIVE NEGRO MEN!
A large quantity of elegant
House and Kitchen Furniture!
A SPLENDID PLEASURE CARRIAGE!
nearly new; Buggy and Horse; a fine Saddle Horse, a Jack; several work Mules; about

Thirty Head of Horses!
amongst which are some good Brood and Work Mares; 30 head of 2 year old Steers; 10 or 12 Milch Cows and calves; Hens, Bulls, &c. Hogs, Farming Utensils; Wagons and Gear; Corn in the shock and field; Barley in sacks; between

600 and 800 Bushels of Cleaned Wheat!
At the same time and place, we will sell

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS,
In Clifton, on the Kentucky River.

TERMS.—The personal property, including the negroes, will be sold on 6 months credit, for sums of \$20 or more; less than that amount cash in hand. Satisfactory security will be required before the removal of the property. The farm will be sold on the following terms: To be paid in 12 months without interest; and one third in 24 months, with interest from date. Good and undoubted personal security will be required for each payment. A lien will also be retained on the land until the last payment is made; the notes for the land, as well as the houses and lots in Clifton will be sold on 12 months credit. Notes, with good security, having the effects of judgments will be required, and a lien will also be retained on the property until the payments are made.

Sale to take place on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, Nov. 4th, 1857, by

JESSE E. HOSKINS,
Commissioner,
Oct. 19, 1857.—[Wid. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

MRS. M. HERRENSMITH,
RESPECTFULLY invites the particular attention of the Ladies of Frankfort and vicinity, that she has just returned from the East with a most beautiful assortment of

FALL & WINTER MILLINERY
AND
Fancy Goods,
Consisting of the following articles:

BONNETS from 50 cents up to \$18.
LADIES DRESS CAPS from 50 cents up to \$4.
ALL KIND OF DRESS DRESSES.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.
RIBBONS, of all quality and price.

CHILDREN'S BONNETS.
And all kind of Worsteds Goods for Children; Cloaks and 4 Bars for Ladies and Children; all kind of Kid Traveling and Riding Gloves for Ladies; Dress Trimmings; Ladies Corsets; Hoop Skirts of all patterns, and all kind of necessary articles of Ladies wear.

Particular notice is called to a great variety of Worsted stockings, a new fashion kind of Comb for keeping on the Bonnets, and Hair Pins to hold on Bonnets also all kinds of Fancy and Common Hair Pins; also a great variety of Gossamer Hair Pins to prevent the hair from falling out; all kind of Puff Combs; Gossamer Hair Combs; all kind of Combs, Tooth Brushes, Needles and Pins; Ladies and Children's Belts; Ladies Embroidered and Common Handkerchiefs; Chinelle Scarfs for Ladies; Worsted Undersleeves and Worsted Hoods for Ladies; and a great variety of other goods, of great variety of Fancy Articles too numerous to mention.

Having personally selected these Goods in the Eastern Cities from the best manufacturers, she flatters herself that her efforts in catering for the good taste of the Ladies of Frankfort will be duly appreciated, and she trusts, by her many thanks to my friends and customers and hope they will all call again, as I will give my particular attention to please them.

BLEACHING & TRIMMING
Done in the latest and best style. I will sell every thing as low as possible. Call and examine before purchasing. My elevators, as it will be no trouble but a pleasure to show goods.

I will have an OPENING ON SATURDAY, October 10th, on St. Clair Street, in old stand of Dr. MUNSEL, and will also keep the store on Main street, Oct. 9, 1857.—if.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!
FIRST GUN OF THE SEASON!

A. SONNEBERG,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

IS NOW RECEIVING and opening the largest and finest assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING
ever brought to Frankfort. Consisting in part of the following articles:

Dress Coats,
Over Coats,
Pants and Vests.
Shirts, Collars,
Drawers, Hosiery,
Hats and Caps,
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF

FULL DRESS SUITS & BOYS.
—ALSO—
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
CARPET BAGS,
AND UMBRELLAS.

All of which he warrants to be of the very best material and make.
Persons in want of clothing cannot do better than call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.
Sept. 14, 1857.—if.

Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS it has been made known to me, in the mode prescribed by law, that the amount of stock required by the act incorporating the DEPOSIT BANK OF COVINGTON has been paid in according to law, Said Bank is therefore authorized to commence business as a Banking Institution according to the provisions of the act of incorporation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
Moses Brown, Secretary of State.

For Rent.
THE BARBER'S SHOP attached to the Capital Hotel is for rent, from the 1st day of November next.
Oct. 9, 1857.—if. D. MERRITT.

McLEAN'S
BEFORE TAKING
AFTER TAKING
STRENGTHENING CORDIAL
AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THIS greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man, viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.
Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, it's healing influences is felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood, it neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization.
McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chloro, or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sticking in the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Flashes of Heat, Depressions of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Langor, Dependence, or a Nervous Disease, Sores or Blisters on the Skin, or any other Ailment (or Child or Fever). It will also cure diseases of the Bladder and Womb, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.
This Cordial will never fail to cure any of the above diseases, if taken as per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES
Have been sold during the past six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. When taken, it will suffer from weakness or debility when A. S. McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.

TO THE LADIES.
Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go at once and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and the rich rosy bloom of health to mount to your cheek again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN.
We advise to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among the children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

EVERY COUNTRY MERCHANT
Should not leave the city until he has procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

CAUTION.—Beware of cheap dealers who may try to palm upon you some Bitter or Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just as good. Avoid such swindlers. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One bottle should be taken every morning (fasting) as a certain preventive for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease.

Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.
J. H. McLEAN,
Sole proprietor of the Cordial.

Also, McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.
Principal depot the corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Louisville by BELL, TALBOT & Co., Springer & Bro., and Raymond & Patten.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.
The best Liniment in the world for man or beast.

Another Remarkable Cure
Performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, Read for yourselves:

Thomas Ford, a blacksmith, living near Cass avenue on Fourth street, had a horrible running sore on his foot. He tried various Liniments, Salves, &c., but could get no good. He despaired of ever being able to work at his trade again, because he could not bear any weight on his foot, and by one small bottle of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, he is now perfectly cured.

Rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, bruises, sprains, stiffness in the joints, or muscles, swollen joints, ear-ache or tooth-ache, wounds, fresh cuts, sores, burns, scalds, pains, &c., yield to the "magic" influence of this wonderful Liniment.

For Horses and Cattle it is an infallible remedy for chafes, galls, scratches, cracked heels, lameness, spavens, swellings, splints, distichs, swellings, wounds, runaways, and various other diseases which animals are liable to from injuries or accidents.

Every Country Merchant should obtain a supply of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. It sells rapidly, because it always cures.

A liberal discount will be made to merchants who buy to sell again.

For sale by J. H. McLEAN, proprietor, corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.; also for sale as above.

For sale in Frankfort by AVERILL & KEARNS, Sept. 7, 1857.—if.

WILLIAM H. AVERILL. CHARLES KEARNS.
HORACE STEARNS. CHAS. A. CLARKE.

STEARN'S & CLARKE'S
NATIONAL
AMBROTYPE GALLERY,
Main st., adjoining Telegraph Office,
Frankfort, Ky.

Every style of Picture executed with neatness and dispatch, at reduced prices.

All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.
Oct. 2, 1857.—3m.

WILLIAM H. AVERILL. CHARLES KEARNS.
STEARN'S & CLARKE'S
NATIONAL
AMBROTYPE GALLERY,
Main st., adjoining Telegraph Office,
Frankfort, Ky.

Every style of Picture executed with neatness and dispatch, at reduced prices.

All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.
Oct. 2, 1857.—3m.

WILLIAM H. AVERILL. CHARLES KEARNS.
STEARN'S & CLARKE'S
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AMBROTYPE GALLERY,
Main st., adjoining Telegraph Office,
Frankfort, Ky.

Every style of Picture executed with neatness and dispatch, at reduced prices.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1857.

Bank Suspension in 1837.

We have taken the following statement of the condition of the Banks of Kentucky at the period of their suspension in 1837, from the report made to the Legislature at their December session of the same year. It will be remembered that we had then but three principal Banks, viz: The Bank of Kentucky, the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Louisville, and the following is a consolidated statement of their circulation at the date of suspension and at the end of each month until the meeting of the Legislature in December, 1837.

May 19, 1837, the Banks suspended, with total circulation of \$4,001,310
 May 31, the circulation was 3,466,535
 June 30, the circulation was 3,019,293
 July 31, the circulation was 2,886,415
 Aug. 31, the circulation was 2,767,115
 Sept. 30, the circulation was 2,839,150
 Oct. 31, the circulation was 3,294,180
 Nov. 30, the circulation was 3,414,265

At this period the Legislature convened, and the Banks were relieved from a forfeiture of their charters, and the following was their circulation until the period of resumption, which took place on the 13th of Aug. 1838.

Jan. 31, total circulation \$4,088,310
 Feb. 28, total circulation 4,187,735
 Mar. 31, total circulation 4,092,635
 April 30, total circulation 4,139,935
 May 31, total circulation 4,279,303
 June 30, total circulation 4,507,170
 July 31, total circulation 4,526,220

The succeeding month of August the Banks resumed. It may be proper to state that at the period of suspension the Bank of Louisville had a circulation of only \$99,545, which was reduced by voluntary payments to \$75,000. By the 28th section of her charter she could do no business after suspension until relieved by the Legislature, but after this was done her circulation swelled to \$468,514, which accounts in part for the increased circulation in the last table. The aggregate discounts were in a corresponding ratio, and may hereafter be given to the public.

The Lexington Statesman, commenting upon the recent declaration made by the Northern Bank of Kentucky that they would increase their discounts 5 per cent. upon their entire capital, uses the following language: "We can not concur with those of our contemporaries who receive this action of the Northern Bank as a movement, which, if adopted by the other banks, is calculated to afford immediate and sensible relief to the community. Five per cent upon the capital employed by that institution at this place, would yield thirty thousand dollars, an amount, we think, scarcely sufficient to afford reasonable facilities for carrying the products of this section of the State to market. The proposition has the appearance of great liberality, but when sifted to dollars and cents, is found a mere drop in the bucket, wholly inadequate to the necessities of the community."

If our banks have resolved to adhere strictly to the obligations of their charters and to pursue that line of policy which will preserve to them their privileges, without forfeiture, to take care of themselves and leave the public to look after its own interests as best it can, they can gain little by any such show of liberality. Unless in a condition to afford some substantial relief and take such action as will be of real advantage to the community, they had best turn their whole attention to the preservation of their chartered privileges. For if at last, despite these desperate efforts, they are forced to yield to the pressure of the times, such propositions as this will be found to constitute for them little claim to the leniency of the people's representatives. We doubt not a liberal action on their part, one evincing their appreciation of the objects for which they were established, and a desire to return to the public a fair consideration for the monopolies and privileges they enjoy, would meet its just consideration when they go before the Legislature asking repairs to their broken charters. But if determined first to take care of themselves and ask no favors until when forced to do it, they can make nothing by such tenders of inconsiderable relief."

The plain English of all this is, that if the banks suspend at once and do all they can to relieve the business community, and the suspension appears to be voluntary and done for the public good alone, that the Democratic Legislature will legalize the suspension and secure the banks against all forfeitures; but, if they do not suspend now but continue to hold out for a time and are finally compelled to suspend, and the suspension appears to be compulsory and not to accommodate the people, that the banks need expect nothing from the Legislature. It would be well for bank officers to think a little about this matter. The idea is of some importance because it is supposed to reflect the views of a large number of the dominant party, who will have things pretty much their own way this winter.

Why?—The Danville Tribune puts the subjoined questions to its patrons. No doubt some of our city readers have asked the same questions, and have not as yet received satisfactory answers. Prices must come down, and the people may as well submit to it at once:

Why is it that, although Wheat can be bought for 50 cents per bushel, our citizens still have to pay \$2.50 per hundred for Flour; and although Corn is selling at \$1.25 per barrel, Meal is held at \$1 per bushel? Can any one tell us why?

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. CRAIG, ELLIOTT & CO., of Lexington, which may be found in another column; they offer great inducements to those who wish to purchase articles in their line of business. If you go to Lexington give them a call, and examine their stock.

A party of brokers visiting the branch of the State Bank of Ohio at Mansfield, a few days since, were mobbed and driven from the State Thos. H. Ford, Lieutenant Governor of the State headed the mob.

The three mile race at Nashville last week, was won by Mr. Campbell's mare *Laura Spillman*, beating Tanager, by Sovereign, Pattie Wilson, by Rowton, and Sea Breeze, by imp. Albion.

The first heat was won by Sea Breeze, who was then distanced in the second heat. Time, 5:47½—5:49—5:52.

NATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.—The

following letter, says the Baltimore American, addressed to the officers of a political meeting recently held in Boston is full of the national and patriotic sentiments which in days gone by animated the great Whig party of which the author was a prominent leader. The events of each succeeding day add their testimony to the loss the country sustained by the extinction of a party which whether defeated or triumphant always recommended itself to the respect of the people. Recent elections have demonstrated that the party that has risen at the North upon the ruins of whiggery is almost certain to prove nothing more than an ephemeral faction, capable only of exerting any strength in the midst of an unnatural excitement and dying rapidly out from mere inanition when the constant impetus of sectional agitation is wanting. Its final disintegration, now a matter of certain occurrence at no distant day, must increase the desire to see reestablished a party representing the conservative, national and intelligent sentiments which the masses of the Whig party have been unable to recognize in any existing organization. In the meantime it is pleasant to read from one who has never been betrayed into a forgetfulness of Whig principles so much that is admirable compressed into a brief space as the subjoined letter of Mr. Winthrop affords:

Boston, Oct. 16, 1857.

My Dear Sir:—Unavoidable engagements would have rendered it impracticable for me to be at Faneuil Hall this evening, even if I had not previously resolved to attend no political meeting during the present season. I have no desire, however, to conceal the views which govern my vote at the approaching election, and I cannot refuse to comply with your request for a brief expression of them.

I can vote for no one who stands before the people as the avowed candidate of a sectional party, and whose great end and object would seem to be to array "a united North" against the other parts of the country. Others may go for a "united North"; I shall continue to prefer a "united Nation."

Nor can I vote for one who places so low an estimate on the value of an independent judiciary that he would either remove a State judge or displace, revile, and assail a national bench of judges, for a decision or decree, however unpopular, which may have been given in the conscientious discharge of duty.

Nor am I ready to sustain a party which is placing a hundred thousand dollars at executive discretion, or indiscretion, to be sent away on errands of sympathy, while our own State treasury is in such lamentable need of all, and more than all, its resources.

It is no time, in my humble judgment, for inflaming and stimulating sectional antipathies and animosities. They have already caused more evil than they can ever cure. We shall need all the co-operation and mutual good will of the various parts of the country to concert and carry out measures for restoring the prosperity of our commercial and industrial pursuits.

The labor of the North certainly requires some better encouragement and relief than any which can result from such wholesale and indiscriminate denunciations of Southern labor as were heard at the late Republican Convention.

Yours, respectfully and truly,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

COL. J. W. SEVER.

For the Commonwealth.

EVENING AGAINST MORNING MARKETS.—As it appears that in the long struggle about the time when our markets shall be held, morning markets have carried the day. I desire to suggest one single improvement upon the present arrangement, which is, that all persons shall be fined for making purchases in the evening except the City Councilmen. It is not fair that these City Fathers shall be compelled to rise early in the morning, nor that they shall be compelled to violate, as they now constantly do, a law of their own making. This is an unjust wear and tear of conscience as well as flesh and bones at the same time.

A DUCK FATER.

A WILL CANCELLED BY CUTTING OUT ITS SIGNATURE.—An interesting decision was given by Judge Sir J. Hodson, in the Prerogative Court, London, on the 1st September, in regard to the cancellation of a will. The testatrix executed a will in 1850, bequeathing the bulk of her property to two sisters. After her death a codicil was produced, dated August 4, 1854, and duly attested, conveying the property, in the event of her surviving her sisters, to relatives in America, and appointing an executor to act in behalf of those relatives. She had also cut out her signature to the will of 1850. In the meantime one of her sisters had died. In behalf of the survivor it was moved the Court to grant probate of the will of 1850, on the ground that the testamentary paper of 1854 had been written in ignorance of the law, merely to declare her intentions in case of her surviving her sisters, and not with the purpose of revoking the will already made in her favor. The Judge held that cutting out the signature of a will was *prima facie* evidence of intentional cancellation, although circumstances might be laid before the court to show the contrary. In this case no circumstances have been laid before the court, and the court would not depend upon an *ex parte* statement precluding other interested parties from being heard. Probate of the will was therefore not granted, in order that those parties might oppose the application if they choose to do so.

EMPHATIC.—It is said of Gen. Zachary Taylor that when Major Bliss brought him Santa Anna's despatch, proposing that the American army should surrender without further ceremony, the General, who at this moment was busy writing a private letter on his camp chest, replied, without so much as looking up from his work, "Tell him to go to—!"—naming a place seldom mentioned except by hard swearers and clergymen. "But," remonstrated the gallant Major, "that does not strike me as appropriate language to use in a case of this sort—it's a formal, official despatch, and requires I suppose, a written answer." "Tell him to go to—!" reiterated the General, calmly; "put it in proper diplomatic phrase and all that sort of thing according to your own taste—but that is my answer."

The "present" made by President Buchanan to the captain of the Norwegian bark which rescued some of the passengers of the Central America, was paid for out of the public Treasury, and not from Mr. Buchanan's own pocket. Congress appropriated some \$2,000 for rewarding officers of foreign vessels who rendered aid to American vessels, and from this fund the present was made.

A PRINTER IN LUCK.—A young English printer, named Henry Floyd, lately engaged on the Savannah Georgian, sailed from that port for Liverpool last Monday, in the ship Georgia, having received intelligence that he was heir to an estate of £60,000.

From Kansas.

QUINDARO, KANSAS, Oct. 22.

An injunction from Judge Cato to Gov. Walker and Stanton, commanding them to give certificates of election to the members that were elected by fraud in Johnson county, was served day before yesterday by a deputy sheriff at Stanton's residence, near the old camp, about two miles east of Leocompton. Gov. Walker is staying out there with Stanton, partly because he is not well and partly because he is afraid to stay in Leocompton.

Major Sherman, who is in command of the troops that have been quartered near Lawrence, has received orders from the Governor to remove with his whole command to Leocompton at once.

The following is a copy of Judge Cato's injunction:

TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

To Robert J. Walker, Governor of Kansas Territory, and Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary of the same, greeting:

WHEREAS, Samuel J. Jones, William Hall, Hiram Bledsoe, J. H. Danforth, John F. Estlin, L. S. Belling, A. P. Walker, William S. Wells, J. C. Thompson, Thos. B. Sykes, and U. B. Windsor, have been elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, to wit: The above first three named as members of the Council, the remainder as members of the House of Representatives of the said Assembly, appointed by law to meet on the 1st Monday of January, A. D. 1858, for the counties of Johnson and Douglas, of the said Territory, to-wit: on the 5th and 6th days of October, 1857, and ought to be commissioned as Councilmen and Representatives by you; nevertheless, you, not being ignorant of the premises, but disregarding your duty therein, have not only refused, though thereto required by the said members elect, to grant them their certificates of election, but yet do refuse to do so in contempt of us, and to the great damage of the said members elect, as by their complaint we have understood.

We, therefore, being willing that speedy justice should be done in their behalf, do command and enjoin you that immediately after the receipt of this writ you do cause the said members elect to sign their certificates of election, and do signify the cause to us why you cannot or will not grant the certificates as aforesaid, lest in your default complaint should again come to us, and how you have executed this writ, made known to us at Leocompton on the 20th of October, A. D. 1857, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of October, A. D. 1857.

STERLING G. CATO,

Judge 2d Judicial Dist. Kansas Territory.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.—The long contested suit of the Northern Bank of Kentucky at this place against Noah Smith, Peter Smith, and Benjamin S. Allen, was decided in our circuit court last week. In the spring of 1851 a bill of John Righter, of Leesburg, Ky., for \$4,000, was protested at the Northern Bank, upon which were the above names.

The defendants admitted they signed a bill for Righter, but claimed that the one in court was not it. The suit has been tried several times, but resulted in a hung jury. The last time before this the case was up for trial, and just as it was about to be submitted, a letter was found, written by one of the directors to Righter, informing him that his bill was incorrectly signed and instructing him how to have it re-signed. The case was thereupon continued.

The jury decided that the signatures of Peter Smith and Benj. S. Allen were forgeries, but gave judgment against Noah Smith, it having been proven that he admitted his signature was genuine. Noah S. died soon after the suit was instituted, and his estate is said to be insolvent. Righter has been missing since that time.—*Paris Flag.*

The Lafayette, Ind., *Courier* says: "A lady in Blackwood county recently gave birth to a child only seven weeks after a previous confinement. The first child was a boy, and was born on the 13th day of June. The second was a girl, and was born on the 1st day of August. They are the children of Aaron Hess, an old resident of Blackwood. Both are living, and the mother is doing as well as could be expected. She attended to her daily household duties between the births."

THE HOG MARKET.—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Wednesday, says:

A sale of 500 hogs was effected to day at \$5 per 100 lbs. net, deliverable from the 1st to the 10th of December. This is a clear decline of \$2 per 100 lbs. from the prices current about the 1st of August. Packing operations will commence in this city, weather favorable, about the 5th of November. But for the occurrence of the panic, prices would have opened at over \$7. It is now thought they will recede to \$4. At present every thing favors a low range of prices; but as the market will be governed by the course of financial affairs, it is difficult at present to form a reliable opinion as to the future.

A LAW QUESTION.—The enquiry was submitted by the United States Grand Jury, yesterday morning, to Judge Leavitt, whether penal action could be held against a State officer, who served, or attempted to serve, a valid process on a party in the hands of the United States officers. Judge Leavitt held that the State officer would be liable if the case was one of civil action. In a criminal case, the fact of his having a valid process, would not protect him from the penalty of the law. Yet there must have been an intention to interfere with the legal execution of the laws of the United States, and the officer must be presumed to have a knowledge of the circumstances of the case. To constitute a crime, there must have been an intention to obstruct the execution of the laws of the United States, it being held as a general rule that there can be no crime without an intention.

[Cin. Gazette.]

A RICH THING.—The Leavenworth city (K. T.) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* says that the returns of the Oxford precinct of Johnson county, were exhibited by Gov. Walker at Lawrence as a curiosity. They were written out in one handwriting, and the slip of paper measured fifty-four feet in length. All the names except one hundred and twenty, were copied from "William's Cincinnati Directory," those commencing with the same letter following each other as regularly as they do upon the pages of that book.

Prince Joachim Murat, grandson of the late King of Naples, and son of Lucien Murat, formerly of Bordentown, N. J., is spoken of as likely to be selected as Vice-Roy of the Danubian Principalities. What his claims are for the dignity is not stated.

"Doesticks," of the N. Y. *Tribune*, otherwise Mortimer Thompson, was married in New Haven, Conn., last week, to Miss Anna Van Cleare, of Minnesota.

During the three months ending 30th Sept. last, there arrived at Liverpool from the United States 2,769 returned emigrants.

How to RAISE MONEY.—A writer proposes that all persons having gold and silver ornaments, watches, bracelets, and articles of that sort, shall take them to the Assay office, have them melted down and draw the cash for them. He estimates that the sum of ten millions of dollars would be set in circulation at once by this operation. He does not seem to consider that "all that glitters is not gold."

When heaven desires to save a man, it gives him affection to protect him.

Items by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.

The excitement here is great. The Governor has been waited upon by a number of prominent citizens, urging him to withdraw his proclamation. He gave no definite answer. A town meeting has been called for to-morrow afternoon. The Mayor has issued a notice requesting the citizens not to attend the meeting, fearing it may tend to inflame the present excited state of the public mind. A number of military officers have called on the Governor, informing him that the military would not obey his orders, and that most of the companies were temporarily disbanding. Democratic politicians are enrolling to offer their services to the Governor as armed citizens, under military commanders. The Mayor will issue a proclamation on Monday morning detailing his arrangements for the preservation of the peace and protection of the city. The city is full of rumors with regard to the arrival of arms from Washington, but they are believed to be entirely unfounded. Some of the armories of the German companies were to-day entered by a party of men, who took out all the arms, and carried them to the central police station, laying them down on the floor. They were promptly returned by the Mayor. The military are to report to the Governor at noon to-morrow. The general impression is that he will withdraw the proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

Attorney General Black has given an opinion that the Government of the United States has ample power, and by the highest treaty stipulations, is bound to redress the wrongs of the Kansas Nation Indians against unlawful intruders upon their reserved lands.

The amount in the United States Treasury subject to draft, is \$9,802,000. The receipts for the week ending Monday were \$441,000.

In reply to a postmaster, who complained of being overwhelmed with mail change, First Assistant Postmaster General King says: "A postmaster is not compelled to receive cents in payment of either postage or stamps, nor from any person at one time more than thirty cents in three cent coins."

The Postmaster General has appointed six route agents to accompany the mail between Philadelphia and Columbus, Ohio, with a view to ensure prompt transmission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

Previous to the election in Kansas, Gov. Walker received specific instructions from the administration, relative to his duty upon that subject, and he precluded him from purging the polls as he recently did, in rejecting the returns of the Oxford district, acting without his instructions. Washington, and clearly violating his instructions. There is reason to believe that both Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton will be removed unless they shall choose to resign. Application was made to-day for the employment of United States troops on Wednesday next, to assist, if necessary, the State authorities in preserving peace at the elections in Baltimore. Details of the plan have been taken, though it is highly probable that the request will be refused.

Sir William Ouseley is expected to arrive at Washington about the 15th of November, and it is believed that his instructions will be such as to lead to the adjustment of the Central American question in a manner entirely satisfactory to the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

The Navy Department has designed three of the five sloops of war, respectively to the navy yards of Gosport, Philadelphia and Pensacola. One of the engines is to be constructed at the Washington navy yard.

The plans and drawings of these vessels are now in process, of preparation and together with the sloop to be built by Mr. Westervelt, will be commenced with the least possible delay. It is not yet determined where the remaining sloop is to be built; but this question will probably be decided during the present week.

The operations at the Charleston and Portsmouth yards will be ample, and a large amount of work will be thrown into the Brooklyn yard. The discharge of the Gosport was merely temporary. It is the intention of the Secretary of the Navy to keep the mechanics at these yards employed all winter, a policy which cannot fail to be rightly appreciated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

A ratification meeting of the Democracy of New York city was held last evening at Tammany Hall. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Kansas policy of Gov. Walker, and recommending amendments to the banking system of the State.

The Times was wrong in regard to the British commission. Sir Ouseley goes Minister to Central America.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, was lately married to Miss Harriet A. Pampelley, of Oswego, N. Y.

E. G. Squiers, late United States Charge to Nicaragua, was married in Providence, on the 22d, to Miriam F., daughter of Chas. Follen, of New Orleans.

BOTTOMLESS PIETY.—Mrs. A. is well known as one of those malignant Christians, who, as Hood says, "think they're pious when they're only bilious," and who furnish their highest evidence of religion by perpetually recommending it to other people, as if it was an article they wished to dispose of to keep it from spoiling.

Brown was asked if he didn't think that Mrs. A. was "deeply pious." "Yes," said Brown, "her piety is so deep that I cannot see any bottom to it!"

Soozann's Erpstoprofy too the Panick.

[From the Evening Post.]

Amazin' creecher! say, wot gey yew burth? Was't sum anormas rivur, on ooze bank? Yew made witch orful rowl say, didn't yew now? They'd kave? Yew, wot makes yew rowl around? Smashin' and brakin' things so fretfully. With such a holeas shorter! Ain't yew sick? Of smashed and broken vittals? Don't yew think Yew'd better drup, or ellas slumder down? I do.

MARRIED.

In Lexington on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., by the Rev. R. G. Blank, Mr. JAMES SEARLES, to Miss LIZIE WALLACE, all of Lexington, Ky.

In Bridgeport, on the 29th of October, by the Rev. James S. Bradlock, Mr. MILTON G. WARRICK, of Jefferson county, to Miss VICTORIA E. SHERTS, of Henderson, Ky.

DIED.

On the 28th of October, at Equira, in Woodford county, Ky., at the residence of her grand-father, Col. E. H. Blackburn, MARY, daughter of Major T. B. Flournoy, of Arkansas.

Have Your Corns Cured.

Dr. Ross would respectfully announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Frankfort, that he is now stopping at the Capital Hotel, where he expects to remain but a short time, and there afflicted with corns, and all other diseases of the feet, by calling at the Capital from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M. can have them extracted free of pain, or drawing blood, to their entire satisfaction. He uses no medicine that is calculated to make the feet sore.

Nov. 2, 1857—4f.

BAOON AND LARD—

600 lbs Bacon Shoulders;

400 lbs Bacon Hams;

500 lbs Bacon Sides;

10 kegs Prime Lard;

Nov. 2, 1857 GRAY & TODD.

DRIED BEEF AND BEEF TONGUES—

300 lbs sugar cured Dried Beef;

4 doz. the Beef Tongues received, and for sale by

Nov. 2, 1857 GRAY & TODD.

CHEESE—

20 boxes prime Western Reserve Cheese;

10 boxes prime Cream Cheese;

8 boxes prime Apple Cheese, received and for sale by

Nov. 2, 1857 GRAY & TODD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Great Attraction.

Mrs. F. T. Lyons has just received and opened a very large and splendid lot of MILLINERY GOODS. Give her a call. Oct. 23, 1857—4f.

We are authorized to announce E. H. TOLK, of Frankfort, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms to the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Kentucky. [Oct.—23to.

We are authorized to announce Mr. L. P. LITTLE, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. [Oct. 19—te.

We are requested to announce Major M. D. WEST, as a candidate for State Librarian.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. NOURSE a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate. [Sept. 11—tf.

We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

We are authorized to announce Jno. W. PAUETT as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

We are authorized to announce Edward Hensley as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate of the next General Assembly. Sept. 7—tf.

New Goods.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest. Please give him a call. Sept. 2, 1857—4f.

Youghiogheny Coal.

13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by July 1,—4f. R. C. STEELE & CO.

Special Notice.

We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the BUCK RUN CHURCH on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month. June 8, 1857—4f.

NOTICE.

We are now receiving and opening new stock of Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery, And the latest style of MEN AND BOYS HATS, Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.

We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand. July 22, 1857—4f. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office. July 24th, 1857.

\$30,000

WORTH OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

AT

PRIME COST!

CRAIG, ELLIOTT & CO.,

LEXINGTON, KY.

Owing to the limitation of their partnership to the 1st day of January next, will offer their entire stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

AT COST FOR CASH!

Or to their regular customers on account, to the first of January next, consisting in part of the following Goods: 75 Patterns Flounced Bayadere and Side Striped Silk Dresses; 125 Patterns Plaid, Striped and Plain Silk Dresses; Patterns Calicoes, Gingham and other Dress Goods.

EMBROIDERIES.

30 Sets Valenciennes and English Thread Laces, new and beautiful.

